

3rd Grade
Blizzard Bag
Day 5



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Subject	Assignment	Parent Initial
Reading Passage and Question Pages	Inuit, the People of the Far North	
Reading Response	What is the main idea of the passage Inuit, the People of the Far North? Give three supporting details to support your answer.	
Reading	Read 45 minutes (Fiction)	
Math	Math Pages	
Writing	What is your favorite snow activity? Why? Use your own notebook paper for planning and 1 st draft.	
Problem Solving	Antique Hunting	



Inuit, the People of the Far North

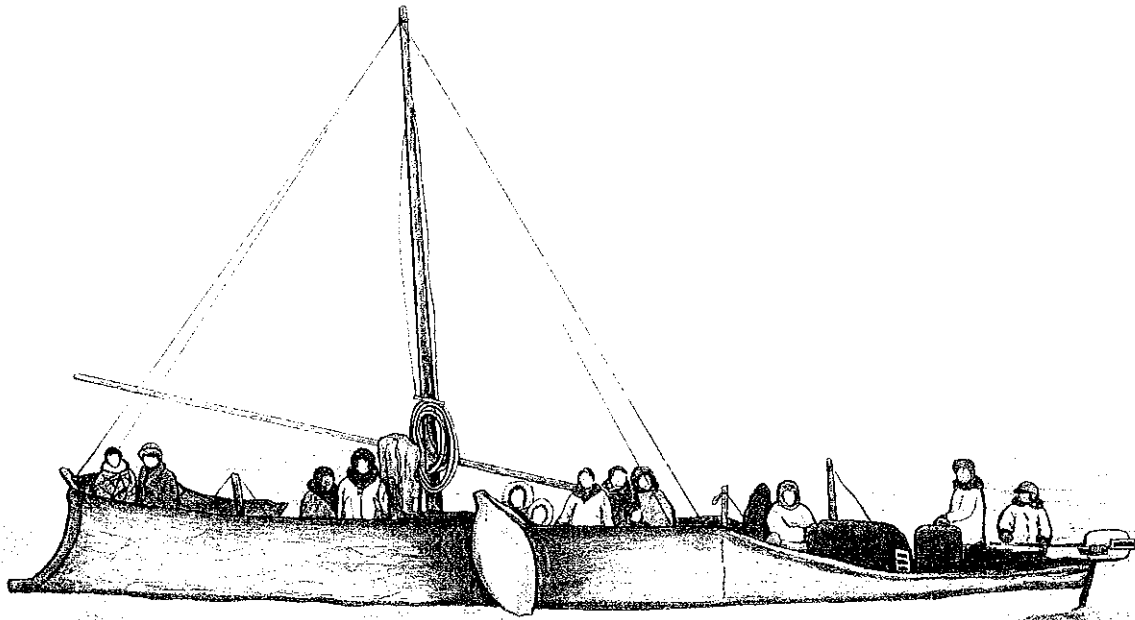
My name is Kayla. I am Inuit (In' oo it). Inuit are the people who live in the cold Arctic lands. In my language, Inuit means "the people." White people used to call my people Eskimos. We wish to be called Inuit.

I live with my mother, father, and two brothers. We live at the most northern part of the world. It is made up of the Arctic Ocean and the land all around it. For months the sea is covered with thick ice. The land is covered with snow and ice most of the year, too.

Winter is long and very cold. It lasts from October until March. It is dark twenty-four hours a day. The sun does not come up to warm the water and land. When the north winds blow, it is even colder. There are days when the temperature is 50°F (46°C) below zero. My family is prepared. We wear watertight boots. We put on many layers of clothes. Outside we always wear parkas. A parka is a pullover jacket with a hood. The cold winters don't bother me. I guess I'm just used to them.

My family and I look forward to each summer. So much happens in a short time. The temperature stays around 50°F (10°C). A warm day is 60°F (16°C). During the summer the sun shines all day and night. This is why the Arctic is called the "land of the midnight sun."



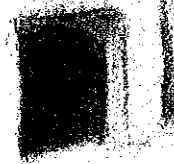


Summer is my favorite time of the year. The animals and plants come alive. They want to make the most of this short season. I love the sunshine and the beautiful flowers. Some flowers bloom for only a few weeks. Summer doesn't last long, but it is always welcomed.

My people have lived in the Arctic for thousands of years. Long ago they learned to live with the cold weather. These lessons were passed on and on.

My ancestors hunted seals, fish, whales, walrus, and sometimes polar bears. They were very good fishermen and trappers, too. The animals they hunted gave them everything they needed. The meat was used for food. The bones and teeth were made into tools. Fat was melted into oil for heat and light. Animal skins were made into clothing, tents, and boat coverings. Nothing was wasted. Our grandfathers taught us to never take more than is needed.

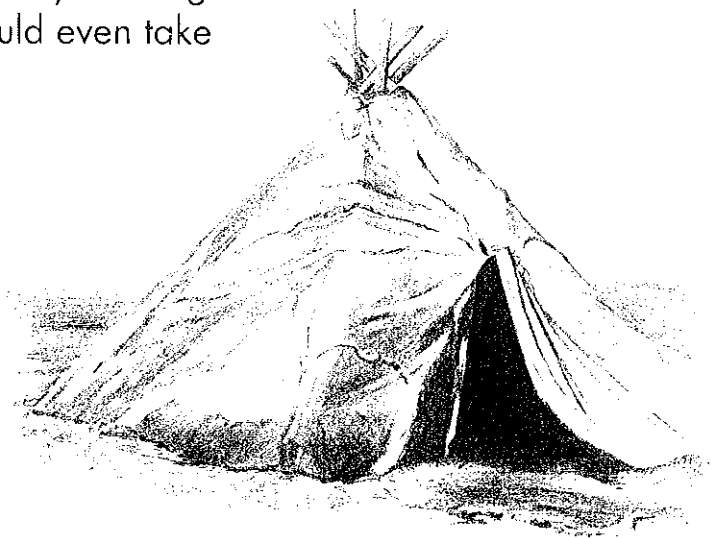
In the past our people traveled by foot or dog sled. At times boats made traveling easier. A kayak, a one-person boat, was used when an Inuit hunted alone. Bigger hunting groups used a much larger boat called an umiak. Then they could hunt animals like seals, whales, and walruses.



My people lived in huts called innies during the winter. These had whalebone frames covered with moss or sod. Stones were then used to make the outside walls. Inside, the family was warm and safe from the weather.

Some people think the Inuit lived in igloos all year long. That is funny to me. Igloos were made by hunters as they traveled. Igloos were made out of blocks of snow. The blocks were stacked into dome shapes. An igloo could be built in about two hours. The inside of the igloo was heated by burning oil. It was very warm. The hunters could even take off their layers of clothing.

During the summer, tents were used. The women sewed the skins of walruses or seals together. Then they stretched them over a frame of bones. These tents were perfect for summer days. Every Inuit shelter was sturdy and comfortable. They were made to fit each season.



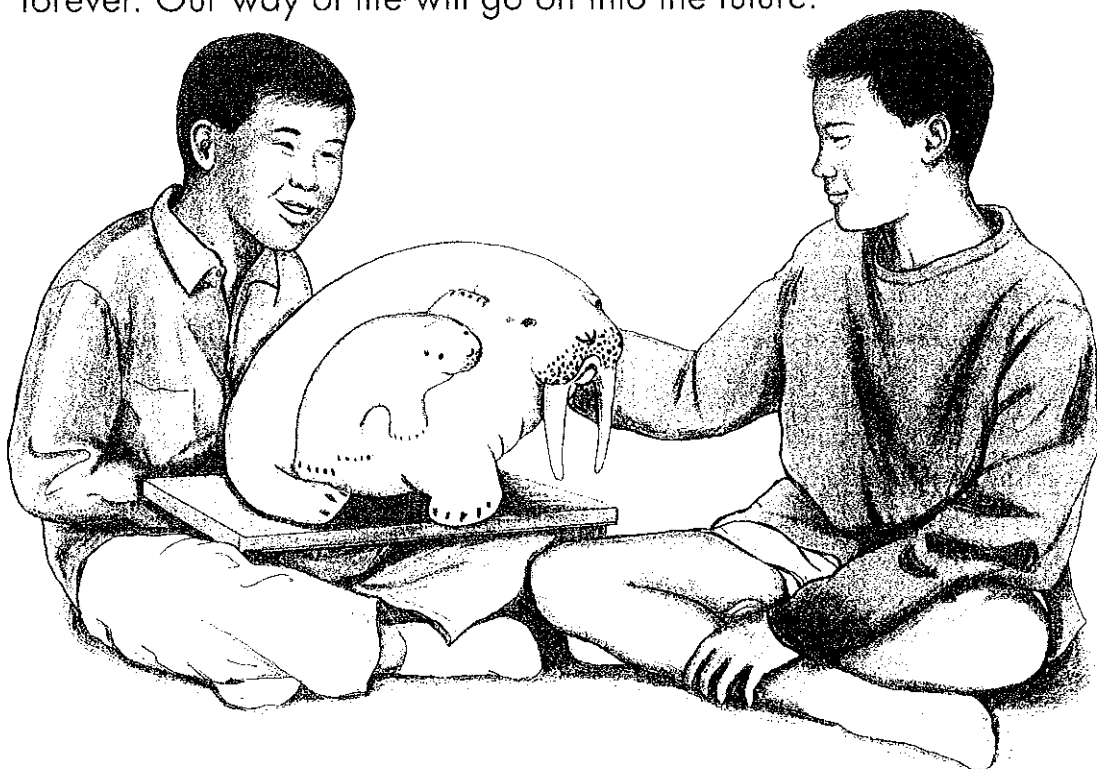
Today, life is very different for me. My family and I live in a modern house. We use electricity for lighting and cooking. We even have a television. Snowmobiles, airplanes, motorboats, and cars help us get around a lot faster. I shop at a nearby store for my clothes. I can also buy CDs and video games. My family buys much of our food there, too. Life is much easier today than it was in the past.

My mom and dad both work at jobs during the day. My brothers and I go to school. We learn math, reading, science, and history. We learn our native language as well as English. School gives us the chance to learn about other cultures. We are learning to use computers and the Internet. These new ideas will help take us into the future.

My brothers and I also learn the old ways of our people. We think that is important. At home we share stories and legends of long ago. On special days we sing the old Inuit songs. We make arts and crafts to decorate our home.

Inuit crafts and carvings are very popular. People in other places want to buy them. Many Inuit people earn a living selling their crafts. It is also a way to share our culture with people around the world.

The Inuit are a very proud people. The Arctic will be our home forever. Our way of life will go on into the future.



Questions about Inuit, the People of the Far North



1. Who is telling the story?

2. What does the word **Inuit** mean?

3. Describe the winter in the Arctic.

4. Describe summer weather in the Arctic. How does this compare with yours?

5. Why is the Arctic known as the “land of the midnight sun”?

6. Name three ways the Inuit traveled in the old days.

7. Name three ways the Inuit travel today.

8. How is Kayla’s life like yours? How is it different?

Winter or Summer?

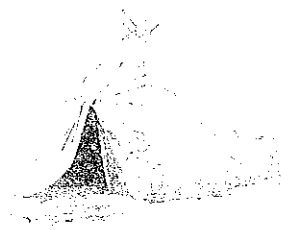


Write a **W** on the line if the sentence tells about **winter** in the Arctic.

Write an **S** on the line if the sentence tells about **summer** in the Arctic.

- _____ The Arctic becomes very cold.
- _____ It begins around October.
- _____ The sun shines all day and night.
- _____ Some days it gets to 50 degrees below zero.
- _____ Most of the time it's 50 degrees.
- _____ This season is short and cool.
- _____ When the north winds blow, it's even colder.
- _____ Some days it gets to 60 degrees.
- _____ Some flowers bloom for only a few weeks.
- _____ It lasts until the end of February or March.
- _____ We put on many layers of clothing.
- _____ The Arctic is called "land of the midnight sun."

What Does It Mean?



A. Fill in the circle for the correct answer.

1. a warm jacket with a hood

kayak

parka

umiak

4. a spear used in hunting

sea animals

harpoon

lance

dagger

2. figures or designs cut from
wood or stone

painting

drawings

carvings

5. a one-person boat

umiak

kayak

ferry

3. the area around the North Pole

Antarctic

Iceland

Arctic

6. a large open boat

umiak

kayak

paddle boat

B. Use words from above to complete these sentences.

1. The Inuit used a _____ to hunt whales and seals.

2. At home we share stories and _____ of long ago.

3. Large hunting parties used an _____ to hunt bigger animals.

4. On cold winter days we wear a _____.

5. Inuit make _____ of animals to decorate their homes.

6. A _____ was used when an Inuit hunted alone.

7. The _____ is at the northernmost part of the world.

My Favorite Season

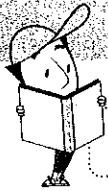


Imagine you are an Inuit and live in the far north.

Draw a picture of your favorite season.

Then explain why it is your favorite.

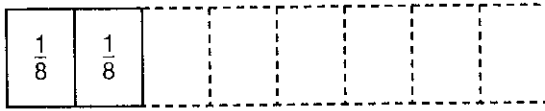
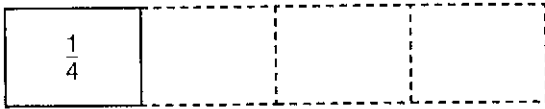
A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for the student to draw a picture of their favorite season.A series of ten horizontal lines spaced evenly down the page, providing a designated area for the student to write their explanation.



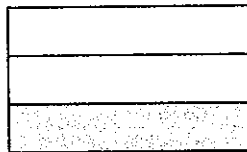
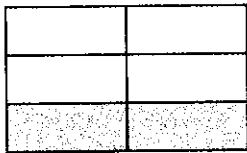
Lesson Practice

Choose the correct answer.

1. Which fraction is equivalent to $\frac{1}{4}$?

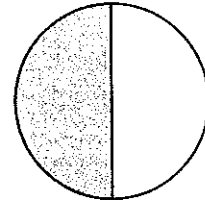


- A. $\frac{1}{8}$
- B. $\frac{2}{8}$
- C. $\frac{4}{8}$
- D. $\frac{6}{8}$
2. Which fraction is equivalent to $\frac{2}{6}$?



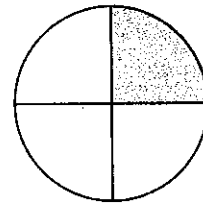
- A. $\frac{1}{9}$
- B. $\frac{1}{4}$
- C. $\frac{1}{3}$
- D. $\frac{1}{2}$

3. Look at the circle below.

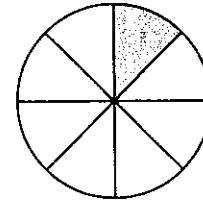


Which also shows $\frac{1}{2}$ of the circle shaded?

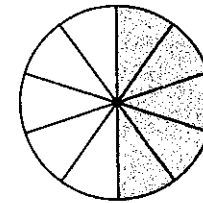
- A.



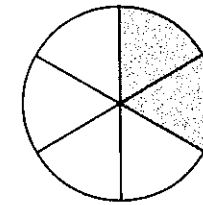
- B.



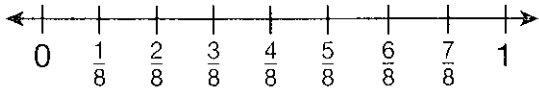
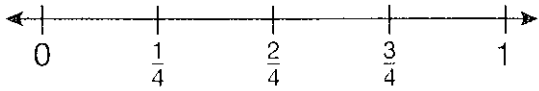
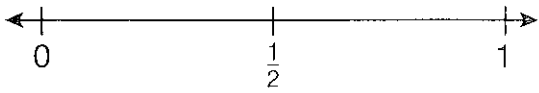
- C.



- D.



4. Which fraction is equivalent to $\frac{3}{4}$?



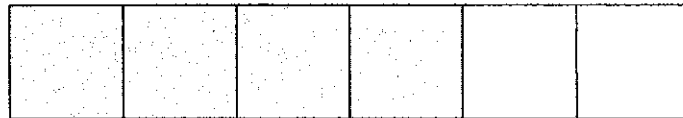
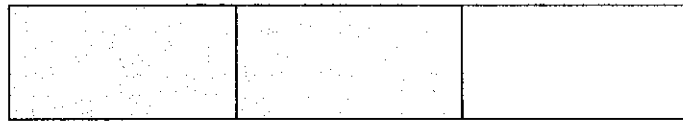
- A. $\frac{2}{8}$
- B. $\frac{3}{8}$
- C. $\frac{1}{2}$
- D. $\frac{6}{8}$

5. Which two fractions are equivalent?



- A. $\frac{2}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{3}$
- B. $\frac{2}{2}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$
- C. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$
- D. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$

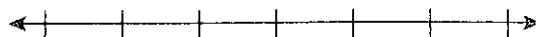
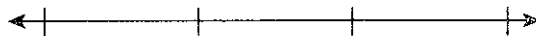
6. Look at the models below.



A. Write two equivalent fractions for the models.

_____ and _____

B. Show the two equivalent fractions on the number lines below.



Duplicating any part of this book is prohibited by law.

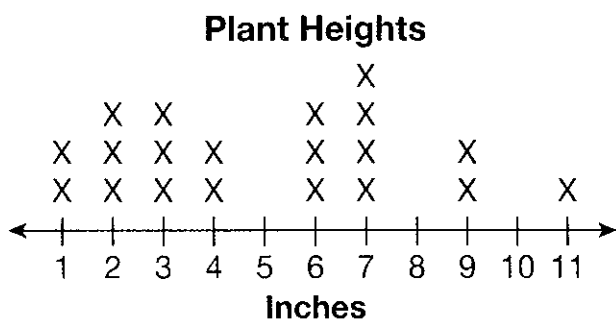


Lesson Practice

Choose the correct answer.

Use the line plot for questions 1–3.

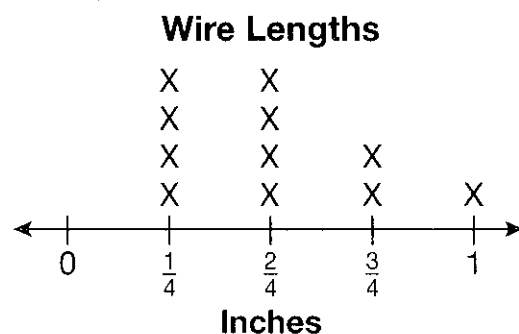
The line plot shows the heights of plants in Marissa's garden.



- How many plants are 7 inches tall?
 A. 0 C. 3
 B. 2 D. 4
- How tall is the tallest plant in Marissa's garden?
 A. 10 inches
 B. 11 inches
 C. 12 inches
 D. 15 inches
- How many more plants are 6 inches tall than 9 inches tall?
 A. 1 C. 3
 B. 2 D. 4

Use the line plot for questions 4–6.

Paul measured the lengths of some wires. He made a line plot.

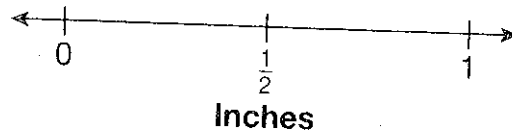


- How many wires are $\frac{3}{4}$ inch or longer?
 A. 1 C. 3
 B. 2 D. 4
- How many more wires are $\frac{2}{4}$ inch than 1 inch?
 A. 1 C. 4
 B. 3 D. 5
- How many wires did Paul measure in all?
 A. 4 C. 10
 B. 8 D. 11

7. Jess measured some flower petals. She made a table of the data.

Flower Petal Lengths	
Length (in inches)	Number of Petals
$\frac{1}{2}$	5
1	8

- A. Make a line plot to show the data in the table. Be sure to label the title.



- B. How many more 1-inch petals are there than $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch petals?
Show your work.

